endar of documents, and no index. One is likewise concerned that Dr. Hamilton seems to have been unduly restricted or restrained in the matter of comprehensive footnotes. Probably such matters were beyond the control of the editor.

Sir William Johnson appears at his best in his papers. His place in the history of the third quarter of the eighteenth century is fully established as one of its most important figures. But it is not necessary to exaggerate, and the mention of “his wise policy as contrasted with that of Lord Jeffery Amherst” is a claim begging the question of other than regional matters. Johnson had, as an Indian trader and a land speculator, as vital a personal interest as did Amherst in his imperial position, operating under instructions from London.

Students of American history, wherever they may be located, and more particularly residents of western Pennsylvania, will find much of value in this volume.

University of Pittsburgh

Alfred P. James


Readers of our Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine are by now well aware of the monumental work that Dr. Clarence E. Carter and his staff have been doing over the past quarter century in editing The Territorial Papers of The United States. These volumes, fifteen of which have now been published, are rapidly taking their place among the nation’s most valuable archival collections.

While the three volumes before us relate to the Missouri-Louisiana Territory, yet they contain many documents that are of special interest to Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania. As early as July, 1803, less than three months after the purchase of Louisiana, the Secretary of War was instructing Lieutenant Moses Hook, military agent here in Pittsburgh, to forward “timbers and other articles to the Missouri Territory” to be used in constructing a new post in that region. From that date on, there are numerous documents relating to Pittsburgh,—especially the role that this city played in supplying materials of all kinds to the mili-
tary and civilian population of the Missouri Territory. The materials included such articles as axes, nails, shovels, glass, hinges, and "tools of iron." Also, the territorial officials called on Pittsburgh to furnish them boats, cannon, large swivels, ammunition, rigging anchors, and similar supplies. An appeal sent by Governor William Clark to the Secretary of War, in February, 1813, is typical. After itemizing a number of articles needed on the frontier, he added, "these may be best procured and sent from Pittsburgh. . . . They cannot be procured elsewhere."

Finally, it should be noted that these three volumes contain a great, untapped, storehouse of historical data. They will be drawn upon by all students who are interested in tracing the developments that occurred during the territorial period of one of the vast expanses of our nation's history. The long awaited early history of the Mississippi Valley can now be undertaken. Dr. Carter and his staff have again done a fine editorial job, and deserve the thanks of all American historians.

University of Pittsburgh

John W. Oliver